

Island, Foundling Island, Yzerklip Rock, and Dassen Island, off the Malmesbury division coast; Vogelstein, Duykerklip in Hout's Bay; Seal Island in False Bay, off the coast of the Cape Division; Dyer's Island, off the Caledon coast; the islands near the mouth of the Ratel River, Breedersdorp division; Seal Island, in Mossel Bay; and St. Croix Island, in Algoa Bay.

From these islands 2857 tons of guano were obtained during the season 1893-94, and 3200 tons in 1894-95.

The guano is shipped in bulk to Cape Town, where it is sold directly to the farmers of the western part of the colony, the price per ton being fixed at £6 10s. The profit derived from this industry amounted in 1893-94 to £12,600, and in 1894-95 to £13,100. The report for the current year has not yet been issued, so that no figures can be given for the season 1895-96.

The accompanying illustration (p. 524) has been prepared from a photograph most kindly given to me by Dr. Stark, M.B.O.U. It was taken, not on Dassen Island itself, but at Saldanha Bay, where Penguins are also found breeding, but it very accurately represents the scenery of the islets and the attitude of these birds.

XLVII.—*On the Birds of the Philippine Islands.*—Part VIII.*

The Highlands of Negros. By W. R. OGILVIE GRANT.

With Field-Notes by JOHN WHITEHEAD.

ON the 28th of February Mr. Whitehead once more left Manila *en route* for the island of Negros, which lies in the centre of the Philippine group, and remained there till the end of April. Concerning this expedition he writes as follows:—"After much trouble, sun-broiling, starvation, want of baths, &c., I commenced collecting at the foot of the active volcano Canloon, in Central Negros." This mountain has an elevation of about 7000 feet. He then goes on to give a list of the principal birds obtained, adding some

* For Part VII. see p. 457.

interesting notes and observations. He gradually worked his way up the mountain to an elevation of over 6000 feet, where he remained camped for three weeks. The Ornis was, however, so poor that he did not think it worth while to stay longer. Perhaps the most interesting species met with at this high elevation was a new Blackbird (*Turdus nigrorum*) with a brownish slate-grey breast and dark brown back, quite distinct from anything previously known. This bird was resident, and both young and eggs were obtained.

The commonest bird was a large and brilliantly coloured Silvereye (*Zosterops siquijorensis*), which was met with as high up as the fumes, fires, and eruptions of the volcano permit vegetation to approach its summit. The letter continues: "I climbed to the summit of the cone and had a look down into the crater, from which were issuing clouds of steam, accompanied by a dull roar like that of the distant sea. It really made one feel quite nervous, and my men were in such a state of fear that they could not stand erect. To reach the edge of the crater the climb is slightly dangerous, most of the mountain being very steep and covered with small loose stones which give way at every step. The fumes of the volcano were so strong that my canvas tenting (Willesden) has been changed to a beautiful brown. Really, a poor wanderer like myself sees and enjoys this wonderful world more than many of the richest millionaires!"

On returning to Iloilo in the island of Panay, Mr. Whitehead found my two letters of the 17th and 22nd of March awaiting him; from these he learned that the Samar collection had been most probably destroyed by fire, as has been already narrated in the introduction to my previous paper on the birds of Mindero. It had been his intention to visit the mountains in the north of Panay, but he now decided to return once more to Samar and repair the loss he had sustained. To reach this island he was obliged to return to Manila, there being no direct steamers from Iloilo to Samar.

Three of the birds collected by Mr. Whitehead are new:— a Blackbird (*Turdus nigrorum*), a Shortwing (*Brachypteryx brunneiceps*), and a Shama (*Cittocincla nigrorum*). There

are also three other species which I now describe for the first time:—the Basilan Oriole (*Oriolus basilanicus*), the Cebu Cuckoo-Shrike (*Artamides cebuensis*), and the Parrakeet from the island of Mantanani (*Tanygnathus salvadorii*).

Very few mammals were met with. The collection contained one specimen of a wild cat (*Felis bengalensis*) and some rats obtained at an elevation of about 6000 feet; the latter have not yet been critically examined, but are probably merely a form of *Mus rattus*. Mr. Whitehead has also sent home a collection of insects and a good many botanical specimens, while a number of reptiles and other specimens preserved in spirit will follow by a later vessel.

1. *SPILORNIS PANAYENSIS*, Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 7 (1890).

Messrs. Bourns and Worcester have united the pale form from Panay, Guimaras, and Negros with typical *S. holospilus*, but after a careful examination of the large series of Philippine Serpent-Eagles in the National Collection I cannot agree with their conclusions, and I think Prof. Steere was justified in separating *S. panayensis*. Of this form I have now six examples before me, viz.:—an adult male (type) from Panay, an adult (not sexed) from Guimaras, an adult female (type) from San Antonio, Negros, and two adult males and a female from the Canloon volcano, North Central Negros, sent in Mr. Whitehead's present collection. All six birds are perfectly similar one to another in the pale colour of their plumage, and, as will be seen from the measurements given on p. 528, agree perfectly in size, all being considerably smaller than typical *S. holospilus*.

Messrs. Bourns and Worcester make the following remarks [*cf.* Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. p. 44 (1894)]:—

“Dr. Steere has attempted to separate the representatives of this genus from the Central Philippines under the name *S. panayensis*, on the ground that they are smaller and lighter in colour than is *S. holospilus*. We find that both light and dark birds occur throughout the range of the

species in the islands. We have very dark and richly coloured birds from the central islands, *but we do not find any constant difference in size* between them and birds from other parts of the group. We think that *S. panayensis* was founded on differences due to change of season and to individual variation, and believe that the species is not a valid one."

Unfortunately they do not specify from which of the central islands these dark and richly coloured birds were obtained, but I think from the evidence before me it may fairly be assumed they did not come from Panay, Guimaras, or Negros. We have dark examples from Cebu and Leyte, which are perfectly similar to specimens from Luzon (whence the type of *S. holospilus* was described) as well as to those from the southern islands of Mindanao and Basilan. The following is a list of the localities from which we have examples of the two forms:—

Spilornis holospilus (Vig.).

Luzon.	Male.....	Wing. 13·9	Tarsus. 3·25	Catanduanes. Female	Wing. 14·8	Tarsus. 3·4
"	"	13·2	3·25	Marinduque. Male..	13·3	3·2
"	"	13·75	2·35	Cebu. Male	13·2	3·2
"	(Notsexed.)	13·9	2·5	" Female	13·8	3·1
"	Female....	15·2	3·2	" " (in		
"	" (Imm.)	15·2	3·55	moult).	13·3	3·15
"	"	14·8	3·45	Mindanao. Female .	13·8	3·05
"	" (Imm.)	14·6	3·35	" "	13·7	3·25
"	"	14·6	3·25	" "	13·6	3·1
"	"	14·4	3·3	" "	13·25	3·35
"	"	14·1	3·25	" "	13·0	3·25
"	"	14·1	3·3	Basilan "	12·7	2·85
"	[Sexed female, but probably a male.]	13·3	2·95			

Spilornis panayensis, Stcere.

		Wing.	Tarsus.
Panay.	Male (type).....	12·5	2·9
Guimaras.	(Not sexed.)	12·5	3·1
Negros.	Male	11·8	3·05
"	"	12·3	2·9
"	Female	12·2	2·8
"	" (type)	12·2	2·75

It will be seen from these tables of measurements that northern examples of *S. holospilus* from Luzon, &c., are considerably larger than birds from Mindanao and Basilan, but even the latter are larger than Panay, Guimaras, and Negros birds, and, taking into consideration the much paler colour of the plumage in the birds from the latter islands, I think that *S. panayensis* may fairly be recognized as a distinct form.

In an adult female of *S. holospilus* from Leyte the white spots on the wing-coverts and scapulars are unusually developed, each feather being ornamented with two or more pairs of ocelli, the subterminal pair (which are not concealed) being as clearly marked as the basal pair or pairs. This gives the wings the appearance of being strongly spotted with white, but is no doubt merely an individual character.

2. *FALCO SEVERUS* (Horsf.) ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 439.

A fine adult female of the Indian Hobby was obtained on the 23rd of March.

3. *FALCO ERNESTI*, Sharpe ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 438.

Falco atriceps, Eagle Clarke, Ibis, 1895, p. 476 [specimen examined].

Although Mr. Whitehead did not send home an example of this very dark-coloured insular form of the Peregrine Falcon, he met with the species breeding high up on the Canloon volcano and managed to shoot one of the old birds, but was unfortunately unable to secure it. He gives the following interesting account:—"I have had one great misfortune. I found the eyry of the Peregrine, and after much trouble succeeded in reaching the top of the cliff above the nest, but it was in such an impossible place—about 1000 feet straight drop—that I did not think it advisable to send my men down by the miserably thin baggage-ropes to the youngsters we could plainly hear squealing in the nest. Both the old birds settled quite close, but always over the edge of the precipice, and when at last I did shoot one it fell and lodged on a ledge about halfway down the cliff. This

ledge we tried to reach for the next two days, but as there was no getting at it I lost the bird. The other bird was busy when I left, bringing up the family, which have my very best wishes ! It was indeed a lovely sight to see the pair of Peregrines, as black as coal on the back, with the skin round the eye, as well as the cere and feet, bright yellow, and their chests reddish brown and white, shading into deep ash-blue on the underparts. They were sitting within twenty yards of me and did not seem much disturbed by my presence, as one of them deliberately scratched its head with its foot ! The only thing they did not like was a biscuit-box on the end of a rattan-cane which we sent over the cliff to move the female. I did not get over losing the bird for days."

Through the kindness of Mr. W. Eagle Clarke, I have been able to examine the immature Peregrine from Negros which he referred to *Falco atriceps*, Hume (*cf.* Ibis, 1895, p. 476). This bird is, as I felt sure it must be, an immature example of *Falco ernesti*, Sharpe, which is really a very distinct form of *F. atriceps*, the type of which is before me. *F. atriceps* is no doubt synonymous with *F. peregrinator*, Sundev. [*cf.* Blanford, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, iii. p. 415 (1895)]. In adults of the latter the predominating colour of the underparts, including the sides and flanks, is rich reddish brown, tawny, or buff, and the black bars, if present, are wider apart and not nearly so strongly marked ; whereas in adults of *F. ernesti*, though the breast is occasionally washed with fulvous, the sides, flanks, and belly are dark slate-grey or bluish grey, and the whole of the under surface below the crop is thickly covered with rather wide, close-set black bars, giving these parts a very dark appearance.

Even among immature examples *F. ernesti* is easily distinguished from *F. peregrinator*, the whole plumage being much darker and the oblong marking on the under surface much blacker. In the immature bird recorded by Mr. Clarke, one feather of the adult plumage is present on the left flank, and this alone is sufficient to identify the bird as *F. ernesti*.

It seems pretty certain that *F. peregrinator* is *not* found in

any of the Indo-Malayan Islands, and no doubt the Rev. H. H. Slater has correctly referred the *F. melanogenys*, Rickett (*cf.* Ibis, 1894, p. 223), from Foochow, to this continental form.

4. *Ninox philippensis*, Bonap. ; Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 110.

Mr. Whitehead's Negros collection contains three adult examples of a little Hawk-Owl, and I am in considerable doubt as to whether this form should not be separated from typical examples of *N. philippensis* from Luzon. I have before me at the present time nine examples from Luzon, two from Guimaras, four from Negros, and one from Siquijor. All seven birds from the three last-mentioned islands differ very considerably from Luzon specimens. The latter have the chest and breast mostly tawny-brown, shading into pale tawny towards the edges of the feathers, and the belly and flanks whitish, with rather ill-defined brownish-red middles. In Negros birds, as well as those from the other central islands already mentioned, the feathers of the chest and breast are chocolate-brown edged with *white*, and the rest of the underparts are white, with fairly wide and clearly-defined shaft-stripes of a dark brownish-red colour:—

The general impression conveyed is, that the Luzon birds have the underparts tawny-brown suffused with white on the belly and flanks, while in birds from the central islands the chest and breast, as well as the rest of the underparts, are white, clearly striped with reddish brown. These birds remind one of small examples of *Ninox japonica*, though of course the latter has the stripes on the underparts of a much darker colour. It is quite possible that it may be found necessary to separate the birds from Negros, &c., under some distinctive name, but before doing this I should like to have more material from the adjacent islands.

5. *Corone philippina* (Bonap.) ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 252.

An adult female of the Philippine Crow was obtained on the 3rd of March.

6. *ORIOLOUS CHINENSIS*, Linn. ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, p. 111.

Adult and immature females of the Chinese Oriole are perfectly similar to those sent by Mr. Whitehead in previous collections.

7. *ORIOLOUS STEERII*, Sharpe, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* iii. p. 213 (1877).

As Mr. Whitehead's collection contains a nice series of Steere's Oriole, I shall take this opportunity of making some remarks on this and the allied species :—

The Masbate and Negros birds have been named *O. nigrostriatus* by Messrs. Bourns and Worcester, and are said to differ from *O. steerii* in having "the lores, chin, throat, and upper breast decidedly darker ashy, and the mesial stripes of feathers of breast and abdomen broader and much deeper black, the general colour of wing darker, and the washing on the inner webs of quills white instead of yellow." They are, however, mistaken in supposing that the type of *O. steerii* comes from Basilan. It is quite true that Dr. Sharpe mentions Basilan as well as Negros as the habitat of his *O. steerii*, and that, as Messrs. Bourns and Worcester have shown, the Negros and Basilan birds belong to perfectly different species ; but a glance at the original description and figure (*cf.* *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* iii. p. 213, pl. x., 1877) is sufficient to show that the Negros bird is the one described, and therefore the type of *O. steerii*. Dr. Sharpe states that in *O. steerii* the under wing-coverts are grey like the breast, the outermost ones with olivaceous edgings ; the ear-coverts dull yellowish olive ; the body below the grey breast white, very broadly streaked with black ; and the outer tail-feathers black, with a large spot of yellow near the tip of the inner web. These combined characters can apply only to the Negros bird. Under these circumstances *O. nigrostriatus* becomes a synonym of *O. steerii*, and I am obliged to give the Basilan bird the new name *basilanicus*.

Although Lord Tweeddale included the specimens collected by Mr. Everett in Basilan with *O. steerii* from Negros, he expressed the opinion (see *P. Z. S.* 1877, p. 757) that "the

Basilan form will probably prove to be a third representative species."

In the British Museum collection there is only one adult male specimen of *O. steerii* from the island of Masbate. This example differs slightly from the typical Negros bird in having the stripes on the chest and belly rather narrower and not quite of such a deep black colour. This difference is very slight and may be merely individual.

The following key to *O. steerii* and the allied Philippine species will no doubt be found useful:—

- A. Under surface of inner webs of quills edged with white or pale grey; under wing-coverts and axillaries grey, the former with only the faintest trace of yellow towards the edges of the feathers.
 - a. Tail black; inner webs of the three outer pairs of feathers with a very small yellow spot at the extremity, largest on the outer pair; under tail-coverts olive-yellow edged with pale yellow; tertiaries grey, only the two innermost ones tinged with olive. *O. assimilis*.
 - b. Middle tail-feathers olive, generally with a blackish spot near the extremity; outer pairs black, with a large yellow spot on the terminal part of the inner web, the spots increasing in size towards the outer pairs; under tail-coverts bright yellow; tertiaries and outer margins of the inner secondaries mostly olive. *O. steerii*.
- B. Under surface of inner webs of quills edged with whitish yellow or yellow; under wing-coverts and axillaries pale grey, the former largely mixed with yellow.
 - c. Ear-coverts pure grey; feathers of the throat grey, edged with white, producing a streaked appearance not due to immaturity; subterminal black patch on the outer tail-feathers confined to the terminal half of the feathers. Tail 3·4 inches. . . . *O. cinereogenys*.
 - d. Ear-coverts dull olive-yellow; feathers of the throat uniform dark grey in adults (paler and streaked with whitish in young); subterminal black patch on the outer tail-feathers extending nearly to the base of the feathers. Tail 2·85 to 3 inches. *O. basilanicus*.
- C. Under surface of the inner webs of the quills edged with bright yellow; under wing-coverts and axillaries uniform bright yellow *O. samarensis*.

8. *DICRURUS MIRABILIS*, Walden & Layard; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 231 (1877); Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 15 (1890).

Mr. Whitehead sends a small series of this extremely handsome White-bellied Drongo from the Canloon volcano. We note that some specimens have the under wing-coverts spotted with white; apparently this difference is individual and not due to age. This species has been obtained in the islands of Masbate, Panay, Guimaras, Negros, and Cebu.

9. *ARTAMIDES PANAYENSIS*, Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 14 (1890).

To Prof. Steere is due the credit of separating and characterizing three of the different species of Cuckoo-Shrikes which inhabit the Philippine Islands. All these as well as the Cebu bird had previously been united with *A. striatus*, which is confined to the island of Luzon. I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the excellence of Prof. Steere's work, and the sound judgment he has displayed in discriminating the numbers of new species he has described in the pamphlet quoted above. The British Museum having recently acquired his large Philippine collection with all his types, I have had ample opportunity of forming an opinion of his work, and his talents as an ornithologist have called forth my warmest admiration. With much additional material for comparison I find that in almost every instance his species are well founded, and that his concise descriptions include all the more important points of difference.

His characters are, however, extremely short, and in his new species of *Artamides* he has omitted to give any description of the females, although it is to this sex that we have to look for the greatest differences in plumage between the various insular forms; the males being in several instances very similar one to another.

To the six Philippine species already known I have been obliged to add one. The Cebu Cuckoo-Shrike is a very distinct form, though, with all the other species from the

southern islands, it was included by Lord Tweeddale in *A. striatus*. It may be characterized as follows:—

ARTAMIDES CEBUENSIS, sp. n.

Adult male. Very nearly allied to the male of *A. mindorensis*, Steere, from which it only differs in being larger and in having the feathers covering the nostrils grey instead of deep black. The tail is deep black, slightly washed with grey towards the base of the middle feathers.

Total length 12 inches, wing 6·6, tail 5·2, tarsus 1·1.

Adult female. Most nearly allied to the female of *A. striatus*, but the lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts are *uniform grey* like the back.

Total length 12 inches, wing 6·35, tail 5, tarsus 1·1.

The following key to the seven Philippine species of *Artamides* should facilitate their identification:—

Males.

A. Underparts uniform grey.

a. Lores and space in front of the eyes deep black.

a'. Tail less than 5·5 inches.

a². Feathers covering the nostrils deep black like the lores.

a³. Feathers of the rump grey, fringed with whitish. Tail 4·75 inches..... *A. striatus*.

b³. Feathers of the rump uniform grey. Tail 4·8–4·9 inches *A. mindorensis*.

b². Feathers covering the nostrils grey like the crown. Tail 5·2 inches *A. cebuensis*.

b'. Tail more than 5·5 inches. Feathers covering the nostrils deep black like the lores and space in front of the eyes. Tail 5·65 inches. *A. guillemardi*.

b. Lores and space in front of the eye pale grey like the crown; general colour pale grey *A. sumatrensis*.

B. Throat and breast grey; belly and rest of underparts barred with black and white.

c. Lores and space in front of the eye deep black; under tail-coverts white barred with black, the black bars extending right across the feathers, and being about two-thirds of the width of the white interspaces..... *A. panayensis*.

d. Lores and space in front of the eye grey like the crown; under tail-coverts uniform white, or

white with rather narrow wide-set black bars, which are generally confined to the middle of the feathers *A. mindanensis*.

Females.

- A. Throat and breast uniform grey; belly and underparts barred with black and white.
- a. Lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts barred with black.
- a'. Feathers of the rump dark grey, barred with black and fringed with whitish; general colour of the upper parts and breast darker grey; black bars on the belly and flank-feathers as wide as, or wider than, the white interspaces, giving these parts a much blacker appearance; under tail-coverts with wide bars of black and white, the former being rather wider *A. striatus*.
- b'. Feathers of the rump white barred with black; general colour of the upper parts and breast paler grey; black bars on the belly and flank-feathers much narrower than the white interspaces, giving these parts a whiter appearance; under tail-coverts white, with one or two narrow wide-set black bars *A. sumatrensis*.
- b. Lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts uniform grey like the back *A. cebuensis*.
- B. Entire upper and underparts uniform grey.
- c. Smaller. Tail 4·7, wing 6·2 inches *A. mindorensis*.
- d. Larger. Tail 5·6, wing 6·7 inches *A. guillemardi**.
- C. Entire underparts barred with black to the throat; rump and upper tail-coverts barred with black.
- e. Under tail-coverts widely barred with black and white, the black bars being as wide as the white interspaces; patch of feathers covering the nostrils grey like the rest of the crown; general colour of the throat and breast grey barred with black, contrasting with the black and white belly; black bars on the belly and underparts very wide *A. panayensis*.
- f. Under tail-coverts either pure white, or white

* The only female of *A. guillemardi* in the British Museum collection is not quite adult.

with some black bars; patch of feathers covering the nostrils whitish; general colour of the throat and breast white, barred with black like the rest of the underparts; black bars on the belly and underparts narrower *A. mindanensis*.

The female of *A. striatus* is remarkably similar to the male of *A. panayensis*, but the former may be easily distinguished by the much smaller bill as well as by the absence of the deep black colour on the lores and feathers covering the nostrils.

I append a list of the Philippine species, showing the islands in which they have been found up to the present time:—

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>Artamides striatus.</i> | Luzon. |
| 2. | „ <i>mindorensis.</i> | Mindoro and Tablas. |
| 3. | „ <i>cebuensis.</i> | Cebu. |
| 4. | „ <i>guillemardi.</i> | Lapac and Tawi Tawi, Sulu Archipelago. |
| 5. | „ <i>sumatrensis.</i> | Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo, Balabac, Palawan, and Calamianes. |
| 6. | „ <i>panayensis.</i> | Masbate, Panay, Guimaras, and Negros. |
| 7. | „ <i>mindanensis.</i> | Samar, Panaon, Nipah, Mindanao, and Basilan. |

10. *EDOLISOMA PANAYENSE*, Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 14 (1890).

Some beautiful examples, including both sexes, of this Black Cuckoo-Shrike were collected on the volcano of Canloon. This species is very easily distinguished from every other Philippine form at present known, and both males and females may be at once recognized by having a pure white band down the wing, while the vent and under tail-coverts, as well as the tips of the tail-feathers, are similarly coloured.

Although this species is now recorded for the first time from Negros, an adult female was obtained by Mr. A. H. Everett twenty years ago from that island; but Lord Tweeddale regarded this specimen as an immature example of

E. carulescens, though the white vent and under tail-coverts, as well as the white tips to the tail-feathers, would seem to make such an identification almost impossible.

I add the following key to the five Philippine species of *Edoliisoma* :—

- A. Vent and under tail-coverts and tips of tail-feathers black or grey; no white band down wing.
 - a. Plumage entirely black.
 - a'. Back glossed with inky bluish. *E. carulescens*, ♂.
 - b'. Back slightly glossed with greenish *E. alterum*, ♂.
 - b. Plumage blackish grey.
 - c'. Dark grey of upper parts slightly glossed with purplish; under surface of inner webs of quills uniform grey. *E. carulescens*, ♀.
 - d'. Dark grey of upper parts slightly glossed with greenish; under surface of inner webs of quills margined with whitish. *E. alterum*, ♀.
 - c. General colour of plumage light grey.
 - e'. Band across forehead, lores, sides of face, and throat black.
 - a². Rump and upper tail-coverts whitish grey, much paler than the back. *E. mindanense*, ♂.
 - b². Rump and upper tail-coverts grey, uniform in colour with the back *E. everetti*, ♂.
 - f'. Entire head and throat grey like the rest of the upper parts.
 - c². Rump and upper tail-coverts whitish grey, much paler than the back. *E. mindanense*, ♀.
 - d². Rump and upper tail-coverts grey, uniform in colour with the back *E. everetti*, ♀.
- B. Vent and under tail-coverts, tips of tail-feathers, and band down wings pure white.
 - d. Front of forehead, lores, cheeks, throat, and breast black, slightly glossed with greenish. *E. panayense*, ♂.
 - e. Entire head, throat, and breast grey like the back and belly. *E. panayense*, ♀.

Dr. Sharpe compares his *E. everetti* with *E. morio* from Celebes, but although the males are much alike, the females belong to somewhat different sections of the genus, the female of the latter species having the underparts strongly barred with buff and black. *E. everetti* should no doubt

have been compared with *E. mindanense*, from which species it only differs in having the rump and upper tail-coverts darker grey like the back.

The following list shows the localities where each of the five Philippine species have been obtained :—

<i>Edoliisoma caerulescens.</i>	Luzon.
„ <i>alterum.</i>	Cebu.
„ <i>mindanense.</i>	Mindanao and Basilan.
„ <i>everetti.</i>	Sulu, Tawi Tawi, and Bongao.
„ <i>panayense.</i>	Panay, Guimaras, and Negros.

11. *PERICROCOTUS NOVUS*, Wardlaw-Ramsay ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 252.

There is a single adult male example, very closely allied to, if not identical with, the Luzon Minivet ; like the latter, it differs from the Leyte bird (*P. leytensis*, Steere) in having the underparts paler and of a beautiful orange-yellow. In the Negros bird the tail is unfortunately imperfect, many of the feathers being lost, and, so far as I can see, the only tangible difference between Luzon and Negros examples is that in the latter only three of the inner secondary quills are ornamented on the outer webs with orange-red subterminal drops. This character is, however, liable to considerable variation, as may be seen from the two male examples collected by Mr. Whitehead in Luzon. In one of these birds six of the secondaries are thus ornamented, but in the second specimen there are only four feathers with subterminal orange-red drops, and the outermost of these are quite rudimentary. It will thus be seen that this character varies, and is not therefore reliable, and under these circumstances I think it would be premature to separate the Negros bird from that found in Luzon.

Total length (tail imperfect) 5·6 inches, wing 3·1, tarsus 0·55.

12. *LALAGE TERAT* (Bodd.) ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 441.

The Pied Cuckoo-Shrike is represented in the present collection by an adult female ; this species appears to be universally distributed throughout the group.

13. *MUSCICAPA GRISEICTICTA* (Swinh.) ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, pp. 252, 441.

We have an adult male of the Striped Flycatcher, which has the throat whiter than usual, though I do not think any importance is to be attached to this.

14. *MUSCICAPULA LUZONIENSIS*, Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 505, 1896, p. 463.

Examples of the Luzon Red-breasted Flycatcher were met with high up on the volcano of Canloon, and they in no wise differ from Luzon and Mindoro examples.

15. *MUSCICAPULA WESTERMANNI*, Sharpe ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 442.

Another highland form from the Canloon volcano was the Mountain Pied Flycatcher. This little bird has a wide range, having been recently obtained in the highlands of Southern Celebes. The upper parts of females from Negros are of a rather darker grey than in Luzon specimens.

16. *HYPOTHYMIS AZUREA* (Bodd.) ; Grant, Ibis, 1896, pp. 111, 464.

Mr. Whitehead sends a perfect pair of the Black-naped Flycatcher, and the female differs slightly from others obtained in the Philippine Islands, having the mantle and back brownish grey *slightly washed with blue*. In all other females examined, including an example from Negros, these parts are dull brown.

17. *RHIPIDURA ALBIVENTRIS* (Sharpe) ; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. iv. p. 324 (1879).

Philentoma albiventris, Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 15 (1890).

Several examples of the White-bellied Fantail-Flycatcher were obtained on the Canloon volcano.

18. *ZEOCEPHUS RUFUS* (G. R. Gray) ; Grant, Ibis, 1896, pp. 112, 464.

A male of this bright chestnut Flycatcher is quite similar to examples previously sent by Mr. Whitehead from Luzon. The wattle round the eye is well developed, but the middle

pair of tail-feathers are only about 0.6 inch longer than the second pair.

19. *RHINOMYIAS ALBIGULARIS*, Bourns & Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. p. 27 (1894).

One of the most interesting birds sent from Negros is this White-throated Flycatcher, very nearly allied to *R. pectoralis*, which inhabits the south of the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo. The present species may of course be distinguished by its considerably larger size and the absence of the white patch in front of the eye, as well as by the more olivaceous brown cheeks and chest-band, which are not so strongly contrasted with the white of the throat. But these differences are really slight, and it seems very curious that the Negros and Guimaras birds should so closely resemble *R. pectoralis* from Borneo, while we find two distinct but closely allied species, *R. ruficauda* and *R. ocularis*, occurring in the intermediate islands. In Prof. Steere's collection we have received the types of *R. samarensis* as well as two specimens collected at Ayala, Mindanao, which he considers to represent an undescribed species. They apparently differ from his *R. samarensis* only in having the culmen reddish brown instead of blackish brown; but this difference is due to immaturity, as is further proved by the subterminal buff spots on the innermost secondaries, which are undoubtedly remains of the first plumage. Again, Prof. Steere distinguishes his *R. samarensis* from *R. ruficauda*, Sharpe, of which we have several examples. He says that the former differs "in having the cheeks brown, not olive, and in having the under surface washed with fulvous-brown, this forming a wide band across the chest." In comparing the type of *R. samarensis* with typical examples of *R. ruficauda* from Basilan, we fail to find any difference in the colour of the cheeks, and the somewhat indistinct band across the chest, which can hardly be described as "broad," is equally well-developed in a male from Basilan. There can be no doubt that the birds from Samar (*R. samarensis*, Steere), Mindanao, and Basilan (*R. ruficauda*, Sharpe) belong to one species and must stand as *R. ruficauda*, Sharpe.

Key to the Species of the Genus Rhinomyias.

- A. Without any distinct eyebrow-stripe.
- a. Underparts white, with a wide strongly marked pectoral band, dividing the throat from the breast and belly.
 - a'. Larger; wing 3·45 inches: no white patch in front of the eye; cheeks and pectoral band brownish olive. *R. albigularis.*
 - b'. Smaller; wing 3 inches: a white patch in front of the eye; cheeks and pectoral band darker olive-brown *R. pectoralis.*
 - b. Underparts whitish, with no pectoral band, or with mere traces of one.
 - c'. No ring of chestnut feathers round the eye.
 - a². A grey patch in front of the eye. *R. ruficauda.*
 - b². No grey patch in front of the eye, the feathers being olive like the crown *R. ruficrissa.*
 - d'. A ring of chestnut feathers round the eye. *R. ocularis.*
- B. With a distinct eyebrow-stripe.
- c. Eyebrow-stripe greyish olive; crown reddish brown; cheeks and feathers round the eye dull chestnut-brown; pectoral band and flanks greyish olive *R. gularis.*
 - d. Eyebrow-stripe pure white; crown olive; lores and fore part of cheeks blackish; pectoral band olive washed with rufous, shading into clear rust-red on the sides and flanks *R. insignis.*

The following list shows the range of all the species :—

<i>Rhinomyias albigularis.</i>	Guimaras and Negros.
„ <i>pectoralis.</i>	South of the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo.
„ <i>ruficauda.</i>	Samar, Mindanao, and Basilan.
„ <i>ruficrissa.</i>	Borneo.
„ <i>ocularis.</i>	Sulu and Tawi Tawi.
„ <i>gularis.</i>	Mt. Kina Balu, North Borneo.
„ <i>insignis.</i>	Luzon.

20. *CULICICAPA HELIANTHEA* (Wallace) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iv. p. 370 (1879).

Muscicapa helianthea, Wallace, P. Z. S. 1865, p. 476.

Xantholestes panayensis, Sharpe, Trans. Linn. Soc. new series, i. p. 327 (1877).

Culicicapa panayensis, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iv.

p. 371 (1879); Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 16 (1890); Bourns & Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. p. 41 (1891); Grant, Ibis, 1891, p. 506, & 1895, p. 443.

That this little yellow Philippine Flycatcher should prove to be identical with *C. helianthea* from Celebes is another instance of the affinity between the highland forms met with in these two localities. There can be no doubt about the correctness of this identification, for among our Celebean examples is Dr. Wallace's type of *C. helianthea*, and we have a large series of Philippine specimens. Dr. Sharpe quite agrees as to the propriety of uniting these two forms.

21. *CRYPTOLOPHA NIGRORUM* (Moseley); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 443, 1896, p. 464.

A pair of the little yellow Flycatcher-Warbler agree perfectly with Moseley's type, which was obtained at Danao in Southern Negros.

22. *CRYPTOLOPHA OLIVACEA* (Moseley); Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 112.

The Olive Flycatcher-Warbler was met with on the volcano of Canloon. The differences between young and old birds are worth noting. In the adults the feathers of the crown of the head are dark grey, edged on the sides with dull olive-green; the chin and throat white, with faint indications of yellowish streaks; and the outer webs of the outer primaries are hoary. Young birds have the crown olive-green like the rest of the upper parts, the chin and throat pale yellow, and the outer webs of the outer primaries olive-green like the rest of the quills.

The differences which Mr. Moseley gives as characteristic of the female are really due to immaturity. Mr. Whitehead sends two specimens, one a young male, which is precisely similar in plumage to the female type obtained at Lake Danao, Southern Negros; the second, a more mature bird of which the sex is not recorded, has the crown of the head and edges of the primary quills as in the adult, but the chin and throat pale yellow.

23. *STOPAROLA PANAYENSIS* (Sharpe); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iv. p. 440 (1879).

Eumyias panayensis, Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philip-pines, p. 16 (1890).

The Panay Verditer Flycatcher has already been recorded from Negros by Steere, and though he does not mention Panay in his list of localities, the type specimen came from that island. *S. meridionalis*, Büttikofer (*cf.* Notes Leyden Museum, xv. p. 170, 1893), is very closely allied to the present species, but may be distinguished by the blue on the wings and tail being somewhat brighter. The National Collection has recently acquired a pair of *S. meridionalis* from Bonthain Peak, Southern Celebes; the wing in the male measures 8 cm. (=3.1 inches), that of the female 7.7 cm. (=3.05 inches). It seems difficult to believe that two forms so closely allied as *S. septentrionalis* and *S. meridionalis* can be found in the same island, and I gather from Dr. Büttikofer's descriptions that the difference is purely one of size. I have not seen specimens of the typical *S. septentrionalis* from Northern Celebes, but cannot help suspecting the specific identity of northern and southern birds.

24. *PHYLLOSCOPUS BOREALIS* (Blasius); Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 113.

A specimen of the Arctic Willow-Warbler was shot in March.

25. *TURDUS NIGRORUM*, sp. n.

This is the third new species of the genus *Turdus* discovered by Mr. Whitehead in the Philippine Islands. So far he has collected only in the high altitudes of three out of the four islands visited, but on each of these three islands a new Blackbird was met with when an altitude of between 5000 and 6000 feet was reached.

The present species, though a dull-coloured and by no means showy bird, is extremely distinct from anything hitherto described; it appears to be most nearly allied to *Turdus simillimus*, Jerd., from the Nilghiris, but the sexes

are similar in plumage and the general colour of the upper parts is rich dark umber.

Adult male and female. Above rich dark umber, darkest on the top of the head; wings and tail brownish black; chin, throat, and chest pale sooty brown, rather lighter on the breast, flanks, and belly; a band of white feathers across the vent; under tail-coverts dark brown, with pale whitish-brown tips. Bill and feet yellow.

Male. Total length 9·5 inches, wing 4·9, tail 3·8, tarsus 1·35.

Female. Total length 8·8 inches, wing 4·7, tail 3·6, tarsus 1·25

An *immature male* has the upper parts much like those of the adult, but the feathers of the back have indistinct margins of darker colour, the chin and middle of the throat are buff, and the breast and underparts spotted with black and washed with rufous, shading into tawny buff on the middle of the belly.

The Negros Blackbird is resident on the volcano of Canloon at an altitude of from 5000 to 6000 feet, and both young birds and eggs were obtained.

I may here mention that while examining *T. similimus* from the Nilghiris, which is the nearest known ally to the present species, I chanced to examine the *Merula erythrotis*, Davison, the type of which was obtained at Cannanore. It is merely a slightly immature male of *T. similimus*, which has had the lores, eyebrow-stripes, cheeks, and sides of the throat artificially coloured with some dull chestnut pigment, easily removable when moistened.

26. TURDUS OBSCURUS, Gmel.

Merula obscura, Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 445.

A male and female of the Dark Ouzel were shot respectively on the 9th and 11th of April.

27. MONTICOLA SOLITARIUS (P. L. S. Müller); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 509.

An adult pair of the Eastern Blue Rock-Thrush are dated the 26th of March.

28. *IOLE GUIMARASENSIS*, Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 19 (1890).

Mr. Whitehead sends one example of the Guimaras Streaked Bulbul, which Prof. Steere separated under the above name.

I must say I find the Bulbuls allied to typical *I. philippensis* extremely puzzling, and it is very difficult to know in what way it is best to treat them. Prof. Steere regards the birds from Luzon, Marinduque, Samar, Leyte, Bohol, and Cebu as *I. philippensis*, while he separates those inhabiting the islands of Panay, Guimaras, and Negros under the name of *I. guimarasensis*. Messrs. Bourns and Worcester [*cf.* Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. p. 60 (1894)] are of opinion that Prof. Steere is in error, and reunite the birds from all these islands under the name of *I. philippensis*. On the whole, however, I am in favour of following Prof. Steere, for I find certain constant differences which appear sufficiently important to justify the separation of *I. guimarasensis* at least as a subspecies. The much larger bill of this bird and the paler colour of the throat are differences easily appreciated, and, moreover, we are told that the notes of the two forms in question are very different.

	Culmen.	
	in.	in.
<i>I. philippensis</i>	0.95	to 0.98*
<i>I. guimarasensis</i>	1.1	to 1.15

In the British Museum there are typical specimens of *I. philippensis* obtained on the island of Panaon, to the south of Leyte, and at Butuan, in the north of Mindanao. In the south of this island and in Basilan *I. philippensis* is represented by the much larger *I. ruficularis*, Sharpe, which is without the pale shaft-stripes on the throat.

Prof. Steere gives Luzon and Mindanao as the habitat of *I. ruficularis*; the former locality is apparently given in

* Five Cebu birds have the bill slightly larger (0.98 inch) than typical *I. philippensis* from Luzon and the other islands, and in this respect somewhat approach *I. guimarasensis*; but they have the throat more brightly coloured, and, as will be seen, the difference in the length of the bill is but slight.

mistake for Basilan, as the species has never been obtained in Luzon.

29. *BRACHYPTERYX BRUNNEICEPS*, sp. n.

The Negros Shortwing is closely allied to *B. polio-gyna*, which Mr. Whitehead discovered in the highlands of Lepanto, Luzon. The *males*, in fact, are, as one would expect, very much alike, but the Negros bird has the top of the head and throat washed with black instead of dark slate. Between the females the differences are much more marked: the crown of the head in *B. brunneiceps* is much darker brown, much less strongly washed with sienna on the forehead; the chin and middle of the throat are much deeper in colour, very little paler than the sides; and the general tone of the underparts is darker slate-blue, the belly being in no way paler than the breast.

Adult male. Total length 5 inches, wing 2·65, tail 1·9, tarsus 1·15.

Adult female. Total length 5·2 inches, wing 2·65, tail 1·9, tarsus 1·15.

I may here call attention to a slight error which has crept into the description of the female of *B. polio-gyna* (*cf.* Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 446). The length of the wing, given as 25 inches, should, of course, read 2·5 inches.

30. *COPSYCHUS MINDANENSIS* (Gmel.); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 448.

Mr. Whitehead sends a pair of the Philippine Magpie-Robin.

31. *CITTOCINCLA NIGRORUM*, sp. n.

The Negros Shama is nearly allied to *C. luzoniensis* from Luzon and Marinduque, but in the male the white patch on the secondary coverts is absent; the lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts are mostly black instead of chestnut; the tail-feathers are uniform black, with the exception of the outer pair, which have a small white spot at the tip; and the flanks are pale brownish buff.

From the Masbate bird *C. superciliaris* [*cf.* Bourns &

Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. p. 23 (1891)] the male of this new species appears to differ in having the eyebrow-stripes no wider than in *C. luzoniensis*; a partially concealed patch of white feathers in the middle of the lower back; the lateral upper tail-coverts white, only the median ones black; the bend of the wing black, and, as mentioned above, the outer tail-feathers black, with only the smallest white spot at the extremity, while the flank-feathers are washed with brownish buff.

I have not seen an example of *C. superciliaris*, but, from what Messrs. Bourns and Worcester say in their description, the width of the superciliary stripes should alone be sufficient to distinguish it from *C. nigrorum*; and if the length of the tarsus (0·86 inch) is correct, the leg of the Masbate bird must be very much shorter.

Adult male. Head, upper parts, and chest shining black; wide eyebrow-stripes (commencing in front of the eye and extending down the sides of the neck), partially-concealed patch of feathers on the middle of the lower back, lateral upper tail-coverts, rest of underparts, and a spot at the tip of the outer tail-feathers white; flanks washed with brownish buff.

Total length 6·5 inches, culmen 0·72, wing 3·25, tail 2·9, tarsus 1·1.

Adult female. Differs from the male in having the upper parts deep brownish black; the white eyebrow-stripes nearly confluent on the forehead; the outer webs of the primaries edged with reddish brown; the chin and throat white, divided by a blackish band from the rest of the underparts; and the upper breast, as well as the flanks, washed with tawny buff.

Total length 5·8 inches, culmen 0·72, wing 2·95, tail 2·5, tarsus 1·1.

32. *MEGALURUS RUFICEPS* (Tweedd.); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 448; 1896, p. 467.

A male of the Rufous-headed Marsh-Warbler was obtained on the 28th of March.

33. *ORTHOTOMUS CASTANEICEPS*, Walden ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vii. p. 223 (1883) ; Bourns & Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. p. 59 (1894).

Orthotomus panayensis, Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 20 (1890).

There can be no doubt that Messrs. Bourns and Worcester were fully justified in uniting *O. panayensis*, Steere, to the chestnut-headed Tailor-bird from Guimaras and Negros. There is a fairly large series of these birds in the British Museum collection, and in addition to these Mr. Whitehead has sent seven specimens in the present collection. The amount of green varies much in different individuals ; in some examples the whole mantle and upper back are grey, shading into olive-green on the lower back and rump, while in one specimen the olive-green extends over the upper back almost to the nape. This specimen somewhat approaches the green-backed Tailor-bird (*O. chloronotus*, Grant) previously described from Cape Engaño, North Luzon, but the latter may be at once distinguished by the chestnut tail.

34. *PARUS ELEGANS*, Less. ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 449, 1896, p. 467.

The Philippine Tit was again met with and a pair obtained.

35. *HYLOTERPE WINCHELLI*, Bourns & Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. p. 21 (1894).

The present collection contains examples of the Panayan Thick-head, which agree perfectly with Messrs. Bourns and Worcester's description. Mr. Whitehead was under the impression that a specimen obtained by him at the foot of the Canloon volcano differed specifically from three examples collected at a much higher altitude. The differences, however, are due to age, the bird from the low ground being an immature male, as is clearly shown by the wide pale rufous margins to some of the wing-coverts. It also has the upper parts of a more olive-brown tint than the adult, and the tail is of a distinctly greyer hue.

36. *LANIUS LUCIONENSIS*, Linn. ; Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 119.

A male of the Luzon Shrike was shot on the Canloon volcano on 30rd April.

37. *RHABDORNIS MYSTACALIS* (Temm.) ; Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 119.

Mr. Whitehead makes the following remarks about the nesting-habits of the Bridled Flower-creeper :—"One of my collectors shot a *Rhabdornis*, which he said was building a nest in an old rotten branch of a tree. I was, of course, sorry to hear the bird had been shot, or I might have been able myself to testify to its nesting-habits ; but I have no doubt as to the man's veracity, and his companion pointed out the branch to me a few days afterwards. Natives, of course, are by no means truthful, but as the man knew nothing of the value of his observations, and had nothing to gain or lose, we will assume that Dr. Gadow is quite correct and that *Rhabdornis* is a Creeper, though I must say its habits are remarkably like those of an *Arachnothera*."

Birds from Leyte, Dinagat, and Mindanao appear to differ somewhat from typical specimens of *R. mystacalis* from Luzon and Negros. Dr. Gadow has already noted that the bill in the Dinagat bird is much shorter than in specimens from Manila ; but another important difference appears to be that the *male* of the smaller Leyte, Dinagat, and Mindanao bird has the general colour of the upper parts reddish brown, like those of the female ; whereas the male in Luzon and Negros birds, of which we have examined many, always has the upper parts much darker greyish brown, devoid of any rufous tinge.

Possibly it may eventually be found necessary to separate the smaller southern form under some distinctive name, but before doing this it is necessary to examine specimens from other islands.

38. *DENDROPHILA ÆNOCHLAMYS*, Sharpe, Trans. Linn. Soc. 2nd ser. Zool. i. p. 338, pl. liii. fig. 3 (1876).

Sitta ænochlamys (Sharpe) ; Gadow, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. viii. p. 359 (1883).

We have received from Mr. Whitehead a small series of the Guimaras Nuthatch, which is now recorded for the first time from Negros. The birds agree perfectly with the original description taken from the type obtained by Prof. Steere in Guimaras. The figure, however, given in the 'Transactions' of the Linnean Society is not quite correct, for the white band across the lores, although an important specific character, is entirely omitted, and the tail, which is depicted as being entirely black, with a white subterminal spot on the inner webs of the outer pairs of feathers, is, in reality, widely tipped with greyish blue, and the white spots, which are only developed on the two outermost pairs of feathers, are inconspicuous. This species is now known to occur in the islands of Samar, Panay, Guimaras, Negros, Cebu, and Basilan.

39. *ÆTHOPYGA MAGNIFICA*, Sharpe; Gadow, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 24 (1884).

This magnificent Sunbird, one of the most splendid species of a brilliant genus, appears to be fairly common about the Canloon volcano. Mr. Whitehead found two of its nests, one of which, together with a pair of birds, he has most kindly presented to the British Museum, where it will shortly be on exhibition. He writes:—"The nest was dangling from the orchid to which it still adheres, and was situated close to the stem of a huge tree, at about 3 feet from the ground. The nest was well sheltered, so as to look like a piece of forest rubbish."

40. *CINNYRIS JUGULARIS*, Linn.; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 451, 1896, p. 468.

The Philippine Yellow-breasted Sunbird appears to be universally distributed throughout the islands. There is a fine male in the present collection, shot in the neighbourhood of the volcano of Canloon.

41. *ZOSTEROPS SIQUIJORENSIS*, Bourns & Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. p. 21 (1894).

The Siquijor Silvereye was obtained near the summit of the volcano of Canloon. It was the only common bird met

with at this high altitude, being found as far as the fumes and eruptions from the volcano permit vegetation to approach its summit.

The Negros birds agree perfectly with the description given by Messrs. Bourns and Worcester, but the wing-measurement is slightly longer.

	Wing. in.
Two males	2·35
One female	2·27
Four males	2·25
One not sexed	2·23
Two males	2·22
One male	2·21

The wing-measurement of the Siquijor birds is given as 2·16 inches. It may be worth while to call attention to two obvious misprints in Messrs. Bourns and Worcester's paper, viz.: in the measurements given of the male type from Siquijor we find "Culmen 1·55, tarsus 1·57." This should, of course, read—Culmen 0·55, tarsus 0·57.

The tarsus in this species is unusually large and strong, and proportionately very much larger than in the allied *Z. meyeri*.

I will take this opportunity of making some remarks on the closely allied *Z. basilanica*, Steere. In spite of what Messrs. Bourns and Worcester have written [*cf.* Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. p. 57 (1894)], Dr. Steere was, in my opinion, perfectly justified in separating the southern birds from *Z. everetti*, which inhabits Cebu. They appear to have missed the great point of difference between the two species, for the black patch under the eye, combined with the bright yellow lores, serves at once to distinguish the Cebu bird from *Z. basilanica*. The male type of *Z. everetti* was shot in Cebu in the month of April, and we have compared this bird with an adult male collected in Leyte at the same date. In these two birds the specific differences are strongly marked and are evidently in no way seasonal. We find all our Samar specimens are typical *Z. basilanica* and differ constantly from Cebu birds. Although Lord Tweed-

dale, who was the first to describe *Z. everetti* from Cebu, subsequently identified Mindanao birds with this species, he was, no doubt, in error; the British Museum possesses a good series of *Z. basilanica*, including examples from the islands of Samar, Leyte, Dinagat, North and South Mindanao, Basilan, and Bongao in the Sulu Archipelago. The Bongao bird has been identified by Dr. Sharpe as *Z. everetti*, but appears to be typical *Z. basilanica*.

42. *ZOSTEROPS NIGRORUM*, Tweedd.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 186 (1884).

Mr. Whitehead also sends a good series of the Negros Silvereye, which was met with on the lower slopes of Canloon. It is very like *Z. luzonica*, Grant, from Luzon, but at once distinguished by the black band under the fore part of the eye. Some of the specimens in the present collection have the throat and middle of the underparts brighter yellow than in the types, which were obtained by Mr. A. H. Everett at Valencia, Negros.

43. *DICÆUM HÆMATOSTICTUM*, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 35 (1885); Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 21 (1890).

Mr. Whitehead found the nest of this beautiful Blood-breasted Flowerpecker and has presented it, together with a pair of birds, to the British Museum. The nest, which is suspended from the end of a branch, will shortly be exhibited in the Bird Gallery, the birds having been beautifully mounted by Mr. J. Cullingford, of Durham.

44. *DICÆUM DORSALE*, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 40 (1885).

This handsome Orange-breasted Flowerpecker appears to be fairly common in the neighbourhood of the Canloon volcano.

45. *PRIONOCHILUS INEXPECTATUS*, Hartert; Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 469.

It seems curious that this species, but recently described from specimens collected by Mr. A. H. Everett in Luzon and

Mindoro, should now turn up in Negros. We have three males from the vicinity of Canloon which agree perfectly with a typical example of the Grey-breasted Thick-billed Flowerpecker from Laguna de Bai, Luzon; but the male sent in the previous collection from Mindoro appears to differ slightly in the colour of the upper parts, the back, as well as the top of the head, being black slightly glossed with purple, whereas in the Negros and Luzon birds the back has a distinctly greenish gloss. We have only this one male specimen from Mindoro for comparison, but it seems probable that the slight difference mentioned is individual or seasonal.

46. *ANTHUS GUSTAVI*, Swinhoe; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 613 (1885).

Gustave's Pipit is a winter visitor to the Philippines, and has been met with in most of the islands, but it is now recorded from Negros for the first time.

47. *ARTAMUS LEUCOGASTER* (Wagl.); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 258.

We have a female of the White-bellied Wood-Swallow.

48. *SARCOPS CALVUS* (Linn.); Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 469.

As already mentioned in my previous paper on the Mindoro collection, the Bald-headed Grackle is represented in the present collection by the black-backed form.

49. *MUNIA JAGORI*, Cabanis; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 337 (1890).

Munia brunneiceps, Walden; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 338 (1890); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 261.

The present collection contains three fine black-headed examples of this little Chestnut Weaver. Having gone carefully through all the material in the National Collection, I have no hesitation in saying that *M. brunneiceps* is merely the worn autumn plumage of *M. jagori*. In the series examined from the Philippines we find that the brown head begins to make its appearance in July specimens, and is strongly marked in birds shot in September and October. The birds obtained at Albay and Catanduanes in September

(*cf.* Ibis, 1895, p. 261), and identified as *M. brunneiceps*, Walden, are merely worn specimens of *M. jagori*.

Munia formosana, Swinhoe, of which a specimen was recorded from Isabella, North Luzon (*cf.* Ibis, 1895, p. 112), appears to be a distinct pale-coloured form, the head, even in freshly-moulted male examples, being of a dark smoky brown. In addition to the specimens recorded in the Catalogue of Birds, I have examined a number of Formosan examples of this species in the Seebohm collection.

50. *UROLONCHA EVERETTI* (Tweedl.) ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 261.

Both sexes of Everett's Striped Weaver are represented in the present collection. Although it has been found in most of the Philippine islands, this is the first record of its occurrence in Negros.

51. *PITTA ERYTHROGASTRA*, Temm. ; Grant, Ibis, 1896, pp. 121, 470.

This is the first time the Red-bellied Pitta has been found in Negros, although it has been met with in other islands of the group.

52. *PITTA ATRICAPILLA*, Less. ; Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 121.
The Philippine Black-headed Pitta is also represented.

53. *COLLOCALIA FUCIPHAGA* (Thunb.) ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 461.

An adult male of the Edible-nest Swiftlet, shot on the volcano of Canloón, agrees perfectly with the birds obtained in the highlands of Lepanto. The wing measures 4.45 inches.

54. *MACROPTERYX COMATA*, Temm. ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 459.

We have a male of the Tufted Tree-Swift, shot on the 21st of March.

55. *EURYSTOMUS ORIENTALIS* (Linn.) ; Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 122.

A male of the Broad-billed Roller.

56. *ALCYONE NIGRIROSTRIS*.

Ceyx nigrirostris, Bourns & Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. p. 13 (1894).

We have an adult female of this beautiful little Black-billed Blue-belted Kingfisher, which, as Messrs. Bourns and Worcester have pointed out in their description, is most nearly allied to *A. cyanipectus*, but may be readily recognized by the entirely black bill and deep orange-buff breast and belly.

57. *HALCYON GULARIS*, Kuhl.; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 465.

The White-throated Kingfisher is represented by a fine adult male.

58. *HALCYON WINCHELLI*, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvii. p. 255 (1892).

Halcyon alfredi, Oustalet, Le Nat. 1890, p. 62.

A male of the beautiful Winchell's Kingfisher, shot in the month of March, is in worn plumage, and the cheeks and sides of the face are black, almost entirely devoid of the purplish blue which is characteristic of birds from Southern Mindanao, Basilan, and Tawi Tawi. As Prof. Steere observes, the sexes differ one from another, and the male, which has the underparts pure white, has been described as a distinct species by Dr. Oustalet under the name of *H. alfredi*.

The figure of the female type [*cf.* Trans. Linn. Soc. (2) i. p. 318, pl. 47 (1876)] is somewhat misleading. The strongly-marked cobalt band encircling the crown, with which it is in strong contrast, is very inaccurately represented; the collar round the back of the neck is chestnut, like the spot in front of the eye, not buff; while the white belly is not indicated.

59. *HALCYON CHLORIS* (Bodd.); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 261.

Sauropatis chloris, Blanford, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, iii. p. 135 (1895).

Mr. Whitehead sends a male and two females of the White-collared Kingfisher; the male has green ear-coverts and scarcely any trace of a black band bordering the crown, and agrees perfectly with the subspecies *H. armstrongi*, Sharpe. One female has the ear-coverts black, largely mixed with

green, and but slight trace of a black band; while in the other female specimen the back ear-coverts are united by a black band, forming a wide border to the crown.

60. HALCYON MOSELEYI (Steere); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvii. p. 228 (1892).

Actenoides moseleyi, Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 11 (1890).

Moseley's Kingfisher, a truly splendid species, is represented by three fully adult males. The only example previously known is the immature female originally described by Prof. Steere. From this female type the male birds before me appear to differ in the following points:—The lower ear-coverts are chestnut instead of buff, the moustachial stripes cobalt-blue, like the band round the crown of the head, and there is a small triangular green patch in the middle of the black interseapular region. From the adult male of *H. lindsayi* they are easily distinguished by the generally black ground-colour of the mantle and scapulars, as well as by the black margins to the feathers of the breast and flanks, only those in the middle of the breast being tinged with greenish. Total length 10 inches, wing 4·22, tail 3·15, tarsus 0·7.

61. PENELOPIDES PANINI (Bodd.); Grant, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvii. p. 372 (1892).

We have both sexes of the Panayan Hornbill shot in the month of March on the volcano of Canloon.

62. CRANORRHINUS WALDENI, Sharpe; Grant, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvii. p. 380 (1892); Eagle Clarke, Ibis, 1894, p. 533.

Walden's Hornbill, recently recorded by Mr. Clarke from the island of Negros, has been previously met with in Panay and Guimaras.

63. IYNGIPICUS MACULATUS (Scop.); Hargitt, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xviii. p. 332 (1890) [part Panay & Guimaras]; Bourns & Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. pp. 51–52 (1894); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 115, 1896, p. 471.

A male and several females of the Panayan Pigmy Woodpecker are here recorded for the first time from the island of

Negros. All I have at present to say on these birds has already been published in my previous paper on the birds of Mindoro (see p. 472)

64. *CHRYSOCOLAPTES XANTHOCEPHALUS*, Walden & Layard; Hargitt, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xviii. p. 457 (1890); Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 8 (1890); Eagle Clarke, Ibis, 1894, p. 534.

The Negros Crimson-backed Woodpecker is represented by a fine series, and both old and young were collected. The latter differ from the adults in having the eyebrow-stripes, cheeks, and ear-coverts pale yellowish buff instead of golden yellow, and the lower breast and belly dirty yellowish buff; otherwise the plumage is the same.

65. *THRIPONAX HARGITTI*, Sharpe; Hargitt, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xviii. p. 505 (1890); Eagle Clarke, Ibis, 1894, p. 534, 1895, p. 474; Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 473.

Thriponax philippinensis, Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 8 (1890).

As briefly indicated in my previous paper on the birds of Mindoro (*cf.* p. 473), *T. philippinensis*, Steere, is undoubtedly a synonym of *T. hargitti*. The types have been compared and agree in all particulars.

Mr. Whitehead has sent us a series of this bird from the neighbourhood of the Canloon volcano, and it has already, quite correctly, as it now appears, been placed on the Negros list of birds by Mr. Clarke. It has also been recorded (under the name of *T. philippinensis*) from Masbate, Guimaras, and Panay, as well as from the island of Palawan, where the types of *T. hargitti* were collected.

The bird from Negros recorded by Hargitt under the name of *T. javensis* (*cf.* Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xviii. p. 500, specimen *x'*, and Ibis, 1895, p. 475) should, in my opinion, be referred to *T. pectoralis*, all the feathers of the chest being widely margined with whitish buff.

66. *XANTHOLEMA ROSEA* (Dumont); Shelley, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xix. p. 96 (1891).

Xantholema intermedia, Shelley, *op. cit.* p. 97; Bourus &

Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. pp. 36, 51 (1894).

With the additional materials provided by the acquisition of Prof. Steere's Philippine collection, and the series recently forwarded by Mr. Whitehead from the Canloon volcano in Negros, we have a comparatively large series of this Barbet for comparison, and I am bound to confess that the characters given by Capt. Shelley as distinguishing his *X. intermedia* appear too slight to justify its separation from typical *X. rosea*. That the Philippine birds average slightly larger than those from Java and Sumatra is true enough, but the colour of the cheek-band (which appears to be his most important difference) varies in individuals, and we find a male from Cebu with these parts almost entirely black, only the faintest tinge of olive-grey being visible. Messrs. Bourns and Worcester state that examples from Cebu examined by them exhibit the same peculiarities, and are thus to all intents and purposes typical *X. rosea*. All our Negros birds have the cheek-stripe washed with olive-grey posteriorly, some more, some less; this also agrees with the observations of our American friends. According to them, specimens from Tablas have the cheek-stripe washed with *olive-green* instead of olive-grey, but we have not examined any birds from this island. On the whole, we are not inclined to consider the Philippine birds even subspecifically distinct from *X. rosea*.

67. *SURNICULUS VELUTINUS*, Sharpe; Shelley, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xix. p. 230 (1891).

There is a male of this little Black Cuckoo, shot on the 12th of March. This is the first record of its occurrence in Negros, though it has previously been met with in Samar, Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi Tawi.

68. *HIEROCOCCYX SPARVERIODES* (Vig.); Shelley, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xix. p. 332 (1891).

As long ago as the year 1856 the large Hawk-Cuckoo was recorded by Gould from the island of Luzon under the name of *Cuculus strenuus*, for he supposed the Philippine bird to

represent a distinct species, which, however, is not the case. It has since been obtained by Messrs. Bourns and Worcester from the Calamianes, but is now recorded for the first time from Negros. The bird sent by Mr. Whitehead is a female in immature plumage, and the wing measures 8·7 inches. We note in Capt. Shelley's Catalogue that the length of the wing is given, both in the key to the genus and in the description of this species, as 8·1 inches. This is evidently a misprint for 9·1. Blanford (Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, iii. p. 212, 1895) gives the length of the wings as 8·5 to 10 inches, but 9·1 inches is the average length.

69. *CUCULUS MICROPTERUS*, Gould ; Shelley, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xix. p. 241 (1891).

Although there is nothing strange in the occurrence of the Indian Cuckoo in the Philippine Islands, for it extends to China, Japan, and Eastern Siberia in summer, and has also been met with in Java, Borneo, and the Moluccas, this is the first time it has been met with in this group. Mr. Whitehead sends a nearly adult female, shot in the vicinity of the Canloon volcano on the 16th of March, 1896.

70. *CACOMANTIS MERULINUS* (Scop.) ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 466.

The Rufous-bellied Plaintive Cuckoo is universally distributed throughout the Philippine Islands, and Mr. Whitehead again sends both adult and immature birds from the volcano of Canloon.

71. *CACATUA HEMATUROPYGIA* (P. L. S. Müller) ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 263, 1896, p. 475.

A female of the Philippine Cockatoo from the lower forests of Canloon.

72. *PRIONITURUS DISCURUS* (Vieill.) ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 263.

The specimens of the Philippine Racquet-tailed Parrot collected in Negros are precisely similar to those previously described from Catanduanes, the blue on the head being confined to the middle of the crown, and shading into green on the nape and forehead.

73. *TANYGNATHUS LUCONENSIS* (Linn.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 410, 1896, p. 475.

We have received several examples of the Blue-crowned Parrakeet, and on looking over the whole of the series from the different islands now available for comparison, I have noted the following particulars :—

Adult birds from Luzon, Mindoro, and Marinduque have more green on the forehead, and the blue of the crown is less extended and is of a much paler verditer colour. Wings measure :—

	Male. in.	Female. in.
Luzon	7·4-7·6	—
Mindoro	7·2-7·5	7·1
Marinduque	7·5	—

All the adult examples from Masbate, Panay, Guimaras, and Negros have the green on the forehead narrower and the blue of the crown more extended and of a deep cobalt-colour. Wings measure :—

	Male. in.	Female. in.
Masbate	7·6	—
Panay	—	7·1
Guimaras	7·6	7·1
Negros	7·25-7·5	7·15

Palawan birds are much like those from Luzon. Wing in the male measures 7·3-7·5 inches.

Adult birds from Cebu resemble those from Luzon in having more green on the forehead, but the blue on the crown is darker, as in the other central-island birds. Wings measure :—

	Male. in.	Female. in.
Cebu	7·45	7·05

We have but few adult examples from Mindanao, Melanipa, and Basilan, but these have the forehead and fore part of the crown green, only the back of the crown and occiput being pale bluish. Wings measure :—

	Male. in.	Female. in.
Basilan	7·6-7·8	7·1
		2 R 2

We have received no really adult birds from Mindanao or Melanipa:

The only Sulu bird in the collection resembles the bird from Basilan in colouring, but is considerably larger. Wing measures 8·3 inches.

A male and female collected by Mr. A. H. Everett on the island of Mantanani are determined by Count Salvadori (*cf.* Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xx. p. 424, 1891) as immature examples of *T. luconensis*; but I think this is a mistake, for both the examples in question have the blue on the top of the head extending from the back of the forehead to the nape, which leaves no doubt in my mind that they are adult birds; they resemble immature examples of *T. luconensis* in having the shoulders green instead of black, and all the feathers of the inner and median wing-coverts green margined with orange-yellow. I propose to separate the Mantanani bird under the name of *Tanygnathus salvadorii*.

	Total length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.
	in.	in.	in.	in.
Type of ♂	12·5	7·3	4·7	0·75
Type of ♀	12·2	7·15	4·8	0·7

74. TANYGNATHUS EVERETTI, Tweedd.; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 116.

Everett's Blue-rumped Parrakeet is recorded for the first time from Negros; adults of both sexes were obtained in the vicinity of the Canloon volcano. Count Salvadori was evidently uncertain (*cf.* Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xx. p. 432, 1891) as to the meaning of the white bill in certain specimens in the Museum collection. I find this is characteristic of the female; the plumage is perfectly similar to that of the male.

75. LORICULUS REGULUS, Souancé; Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 6 (1890); Salvad. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xx. p. 523 (1891); Bourns & Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. p. 36 (1894).

The Crowned Lorrikeet is met with in the central Philippine Islands; it has at present been recorded from Masbate, Sibuyan, Romblon, Tablas, Panay, Guimaras, and Negros.

Mr. Whitehead sends several beautiful pairs shot on the Canloon volcano.

76. *OSMOTRERON AXILLARIS* (G. R. Gray, MS., *fide* Bonap.); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 467.

We have a fine male of the Philippine Green Pigeon in the collection.

77. *PHABOTRERON MACULIPECTUS*, Bourns & Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. i. p. 10 (1894).

Only a pair of this rare Pigeon have been received. They belong to the large-billed group of the "Brown Pigeons," with metallic purplish-blue mantles. This species has been very accurately described by Messrs. Bourns and Worcester, who also characterize three other large-billed species (*P. brunneiceps*, *P. frontalis*, and *P. cinereiceps*) met with respectively in Basilan, Cebu, and Tawi Tawi. If the measurement of the culmen of *P. frontalis* (2 inches) is really correct, this bird must indeed have a gigantic bill! The present species has a very large culmen, but it measures only 1.02 inch.

The large- and small-billed species of this group appear to occur side by side in many of the islands.

Large-billed Species.	Small-billed Species.
<i>P. amethystina</i> . Luzon, Samar, Leyte, Panaon, Dinagat, and North Mindanao.	<i>P. leucotis</i> . Luzon, Mindoro.
<i>P. maculipectus</i> . Negros.	<i>P. nigrorum</i> . Panay, Guimaras, Negros, and Cebu.
<i>P. frontalis</i> . Cebu.	<i>P. occipitalis</i> . Basilan.
<i>P. brunneiceps</i> . Basilan.	<i>P. brevirostris</i> . Siquijor, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Dinagat, Mindanao, and Sulu.
<i>P. cinereiceps</i> . Tawi Tawi.	

78. *PHABOTRERON NIGRORUM*, Sharpe; Salvad. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxi. p. 68 (1893).

Mr. Whitehead has forwarded a series of beautiful skins of this small-billed Negros Brown Pigeon, some of which bear the same date as the male of *P. maculipectus* mentioned above, and were evidently shot in the same locality.

Prof. Steere is of opinion that the Brown Pigeons from Bohol, Leyte, and Samar represent two species distinct from *P. brevirostris*, Tweed., the type of which was obtained at

Zamboanga, South Mindanao. Our only specimen from Bohol, a male in the Steere collection, shot on the 21st of March, is in very worn plumage, the feathers of the breast and belly being much abraded. The underparts of this bird are paler and browner in colour than in the specimens from Leyte and Samar; but this is easily accounted for by the worn state of the plumage, and undoubtedly the birds from all three localities belong to one and the same species. Again, the birds from these three islands differ from the type of *P. brevirostris* from Mindanao in having the forehead, chin, and upper throat white; but we have a specimen from the island of Dinagat which is practically similar to the Samar birds, and so closely approaches some examples from Mindanao that it cannot be distinguished. All that can be said is that specimens of *P. brevirostris* from Bohol, Leyte, Samar, and Dinagat have the forehead and throat whiter than the majority of typical examples from Mindanao.

In the Steere collection there is a specimen of typical *P. leucotis* labelled "Catbalogan," Samar. This is surely a mistake.

79. *PTILOPUS OCCIPITALIS*, G. R. Gray; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 116.

We have two males of this Yellow-breasted Fruit-Pigeon, collected near the base of the Canloon volcano.

80. *CARPOPHAGA CHALYBURA*, Bonap.; Grant, Ibis, 1896, pp. 124, 477.

There is a male of Bonaparte's Philippine Fruit-Pigeon with the purple-grey band across the nape well defined.

81. *CARPOPHAGA POLIOCEPHALA*, G. R. Gray; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 264, 1896, p. 476.

Three specimens of this magnificent Green Fruit-Pigeon do not differ from the bird previously obtained by Mr. Whitehead in Mindoro and Luzon.

82. *PTILOCOLPA CAROLA* (Bonap.); Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 125.

The Grey-breasted Fruit-Pigeon was commonly met with

in flocks on the volcano of Canloon at an elevation of 6000 feet.

Mr. Whitehead has at last succeeded in obtaining some fine female examples, and has now set at rest any remaining doubt about *P. griseipectus* being the male and *P. carola* the female of one and the same species.

83. *COLUMBA GRISEIGULARIS* (Walden & Layard); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 469.

A splendid adult female of the large Grey-throated Wood-Pigeon was obtained high up on the Canloon volcano.

84. *MACROPYGIA TENUIROSTRIS*, Gray; Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 469.

An adult female of the Slender-billed Cuckoo-Dove bears out my previous remarks on this species. We have also received two fine adult males.

85. *CHALCOPHAPS INDICA* (Linn.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1896, pp. 125, 477.

A female of the Indian Bronze-winged Dove, which is widely distributed throughout the group.

86. *TURNIX FASCIATA* (Temm.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, pp. 265, 471.

An adult male of the Philippine Bustard-Quail completes the list of Negros birds.

XLVIII.—*Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.*

No. XXXVII. (June 26th, 1896.)

THE thirty-sixth Meeting of the Club was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 17th of June, 1896.

Chairman: P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S.

Members present:—E. BIDWELL, Col. BINGHAM, W. E. DE WINTON, J. GERRARD, W. R. OGILVIE GRANT, ERNST HARTERT, R. NESHAM, HEATLEY NOBLE, R. LLOYD PATER-